



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND COMMENTS

## ATLANTA SCHOOL GARDENS

ACCORDING to report, Atlanta, Georgia, has had a most successful year with school gardens. Seven out of every ten children in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades had home gardens. Each garden made on the average, a profit of \$7, aggregating a total of over \$50,000. The cost of the work for the year was \$2,000; that means that it took an outlay of about four cents to produce a dollar's worth of vegetables. Looked at as a business venture, school gardens in Atlanta were a good investment.—L. A. W.

## RAISING TEACHERS' SALARIES

WHILE in Chicago we heard a most interesting story of the way in which salaries of teachers in a southern city were raised recently. The story runs something like this.

The Chamber of Commerce invited all the public school teachers to meet with its members at one of its regular meetings. A very large majority of the teachers—practically all of them in fact—accepted. When they were comfortably well-acquainted, the Secretary asked the teachers to talk freely about salaries and expenses. How much did it cost each teacher to live through the year? What chance did the salary give to attend conventions, summer schools, etc.? Were there any books, materials, apparatus which the teachers needed for their own study which the salary would not provide. So on through a considerable list of questions. The discussion soon became general, the teachers realized that the members of the Chamber of Commerce were their friends and soon the story was told.

At the next meeting of the Board of Education in that city the Chamber of Commerce attended *en masse*. They proceeded to tell the men in charge of the public schools that it was a disgrace for a city like theirs to fail to provide a decent annual living wage. The Chamber of Commerce demanded of the Board of Education that teachers' salaries be raised to a point where the teacher could live with self-respect. They made it clear to the Board of Education that the public schools and the education of boys and girls is a matter of prime concern. Moreover, they stayed until the Board of Education passed the order.

Here is a hint for work to be done by our Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. It's a good business proposition. Who bids first.—L. A. W.

## TO STUDY RUSSIA

THE Russo-British Fraternity, of which the Prime Minister of Great Britain is honorary president, advocates the creation of a British institute for the study of Russia. The proposal includes courses of Russian studies, facilities for research in Russian subjects with publication of results, collection of material about Russia, co-operation with Russian universities and bureaus, utilization of Government departments to secure greater confidence between the officials of the two countries.—L. A. W.

## FOOD SAVING AND FOOD SHARING

DOUBLEDAY PAGE &amp; CO., 1918

A LITTLE book of a hundred pages, authorized by the United States Food Administration, telling in a very clear and elementary way how we all may save food to help the United States keep its pledge to the countries of Europe.

The text describes the conditions in Europe which make it so necessary for us to help feed the starving millions there and also describes in some detail the various methods by which we may continue to eat well and sufficiently while releasing food for overseas.

While evidently intended as a school text, it may well be read by everyone interested in helping us to keep our food pledge to Europe.—L. A. W.

ANNUAL INTER-HIGH SCHOOL DECLAMATION  
CONTEST TO BE HELD AT LENOIR  
COLLEGE, HICKORY, N. C.

The following rules will govern the contest:

1. Each State High School, City High School, or any other school having at least two years high school work, in North Carolina, shall be entitled to one representative in the contest.
2. The name of each contestant, the subject of his declamation, and a statement from the principal of his school that he is a *bona fide* student, shall be in the hands of the secretary of the faculty of Lenoir College by May 1.
3. The place of the declaimers on the program in the contest shall be determined by lot.
4. In case there are more than eight contestants, a preliminary contest shall be held at the College Friday evening, May 9, 1919.
5. No declamation shall contain more than 1,000 words (600 to 800 words is a good range).
6. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner of the contest by three competent judges.
7. All declaimers will be offered free entertainment while at the College. Superintendents or principals who wish to accompany their representatives will be welcome.

All schools eligible under rule one are most cordially invited to take part in the contest. The decision of any school to send a representative to the contest is to be communicated to

D. C. TREXLER, *Secretary of the Faculty*,  
Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C.

### MEMORIAL TREES

AT this time many organizations, municipalities and counties are earnestly seeking some suitable memorial to their members or citizens who have gone out from them in the service of their country and given their lives for the freedom of the world.

What more fitting memorials could there be than trees! Not monuments in stone, never changing, indifferent alike to the seasons, and the care of loving hands; but beautiful young trees, growing ever upward and outward towards the light, like the souls of those whom we seek to commemorate and responding daily to the care bestowed upon them.

The ideal tree for this purpose is one that will thrive in most situations, is resistant to disease, will live long, is beautiful in youth and will be still more beautiful in age. Such is our American white oak. It grows slowly, but no tree arouses such genuine admiration, affection and inspiration. Some other oaks, such as the willow oak, water oak, red oak, pin oak, live oak, and others are ideal for the different parts of North Carolina in which they are native, but the white oak thrives all over this State and in fact over practically all the eastern United States.

Let us plant oaks, the symbol of strength—and one might almost say of immortality—as memorial trees, not only singly on school or home grounds, but in parks and more particularly in avenues along our important roads, making our ways beautiful with their living beauty and keeping alive the sacred memories of those whom we love and shall always delight to honor.—NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

If anything be found in the National Constitution, either by original provision or subsequent interpretation, which ought not to be in it, the people know how to get rid of it. If any construction unacceptable to them, be established so as to become practically a part of the Constitution, they will amend it at their own sovereign pleasure. But while people choose to maintain it as it is, while they are satisfied with it, and refuse to change it, who has given, or who can give, to the Legislature a right to alter it, either by interference, construction, or otherwise?—DANIEL WEBSTER in *State and Nation*.

### PRO-GERMAN IRISH PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 105)

them. That for ages the inhabitants of Ireland have spoken the Gaelic language is no more proof that they are of Celtic origin than the fact that the negroes of the United States speak English proves them to be of English origin.

During the seventh century vast hordes of the so-called Anglo-Saxons settled in Ireland. During the eighth century large number of Norwegians and Danes settled there. The inroads of these Scandinavians lasted more than three centuries.

As to the racial ancestry of the people of Great Britain: The name of Saxon as applied to them is as false as the name of Celt applied to the people of Ireland. The inhabitants of the north, west and south portions of that island are mostly of pure Celtic ancestry. Even in the middle counties of England, south of Yorkshire—the greater portion of which contains people of Scandinavian ancestry—there are many people of Celtic origin. There is some evidence that the greatest intellectuals of the British race were, at least in part, of Celtic ancestry. William Shakespeare was born in one of these middle counties, and his contemporary, Christopher Marlowe, of the "mighty line," came of a race that had in its veins the Celtic blood of the south. Ben Johnson was of direct Scandinavian ancestry.

Proof of the Celtic ancestry of the English people is contained in the names of many of its towns, including that of the city of London; which have survived both the Roman and the English occupation of its territory. Another indication of the fact is that of the dropping of the sound of the letter "h" at the beginning of their words. That this would be done by people of the Teutonic race is unthinkable. The only portion of the Isle of Britain in which there is evidence of a preponderance of Saxon blood is the county of Suffolk, from which no man of any eminence has ever emerged. For generations it has been known as "Silly Suffolk."

The fact is beyond question that the inhabitants of both Great Britain and Ireland are composed of mixed races; most of them of the same origin. The cause of the Irish propaganda is not racial, but religious and geographical. Very few of the inhabitants of Ireland, except those of the Roman Catholic faith, ever desired a secession from the United Kingdom, and its western proximity to the island of Britain has ever made it a convenient place for the forming of conspiracies.

Make your plans now to attend the Summer School.